

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR.

VOL. II.—NO. 23.

SALEM, COLUMBIAN COUNTY, OHIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1856.

ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

WHOLE NO. 537.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

From the Portage County Democrat.

FACTS CONCERNING THE LATE DISTURBANCES AT BETHANY COLLEGE, VA., AS GIVEN BY THE "FEN."

On the 14th and 15th of Nov. 1855, we the undersigned broke off our connection with Bethany College. We did not take this step thoughtlessly, but after due consideration deemed ourselves compelled to do so, contrary to our intentions on entering the College, and to our pecuniary interests, by our love of liberty and humanity, our consciences, and our religion. Partly in justice to ourselves, partly on account of certain reports which have been widely circulated in the newspapers, doing injustice to both parties, and partly for the information of those friends and churches in Ohio and Indiana, by whom some of us were sent to Bethany College we beg leave to lay before a candid and discerning public, the facts and causes which led to our departure, believing that the truth, properly spoken, will always be productive of good.

Bethany College situated in Brook Co., N. W. Virginia, is under the supervision of Elder Alexander Campbell, as President, who, with his associates has long been understood as maintaining the right of liberty of speech, on all subjects, even against most sectarian opposition.

The College session commenced Oct. 1st with about 130 students of whom about 100 were from the south, and the rest from the north.

Of the "Ten" who left, Mr. Kimmons of Ill., had been two years and a half. Mr. Burns of Canada West, one year; and the remaining eight matriculated at the beginning of this session. We were all beneficiaries except Messrs. Burns and Ennell, and had all paid the matriculation fee of ten dollars.

Burns, Kimmons, and Foote were members of the senior class.

It is well known that southern students were in the habit of referring to and discussing the subject of slavery and heretofore it had not been against College regulations.

On the evening of Oct. 12th, the right of christianity to engage in war was discussed in the American Literary Society.

After the regular discussion Mr. Everett of Ohio was invited to speak on the question—He did so, and in referring to the scriptures which were attempted to sustain War from the Bible, remarked that the arguments from the Bible to sustain War, Polygamy and Slavery belong to the same category. This remark elicited no expressions of disapprobation at the time, though now it is referred to as an insult to the South.

On the following Tuesday evening Mr. Way, of Ohio by request delivered a discourse in the church, in which he remarked that the emissaries of Satan often misquote and misapply scripture to sustain Intemperance, Spiritualism, and Slavery. This produced quite a sensation in the audience and gained for him much ill-will and many threats.

At different times southern students made flaming pro-slavery speeches in the societies, to all of which we silently listened.

On the morning of Oct. 29th the President's lecture on sacred history was upon Gen. 15th, in which, after condemning Polygamy, he spoke of Hagar's being compelled, by the unkindness of her mistress, to become a fugitive, saying that many benevolent men of the present day would have told her never to return, but not so the Angel, and added, "Gentlemen however those that came into existence, when once established they are not to be rashly and violently broken." This argument was well received by the applauding heeds of southern students.

On Nov. 2nd Mr. Ennell of Ohio being in the Northampton society was requested to speak on the proposition discussed that evening, that the United States ought to have assisted Greece in her struggle for liberty, against the Turks.

In doing so he made the following points: His feelings would cause him to argue the affirmative; but reason, which frequently differs from feelings should be our guide; hence in this case he must support the negative. The history of the world shows that some powers are to rule, and others to be subject. This principle is admitted in American politics. It is also sanctioned in American Theology; for you remember gentlemen that our very president lately remarked that the United States came into existence when once established, they are not to be rashly and violently broken. Notwithstanding these reasons, his feelings would prompt the risk of universal liberty. This speech was made a pretext by the south for some things which we will mention hereafter.

On the evening of Nov. 5th the Northampton society held its anniversary and was addressed by Prof. W. B. Pendleton, and Mr. Allen a student from Ky. The president and nearly all the faculty honored the occasion with their presence. Mr. Allen's subject was Abolitionism and Negro-Stealing and his speech was a tirade of abuse against northern men and principles. Though it was received with deafening cheers, we deemed it beneath our notice by way of reply; and he is remembered that the Faculty did not announce to Mr. A. nor to the school that such agitation of the slavery question was against the rules and interests of the college.

On Tuesday evening Nov. 11th Mr. Burns occupied the pulpit. He did not seek this opportunity, but followed the alphabetical order of those preparing for the ministry.

His subject was announced by the president in the morning, viz: "The great principle of liberty." His text was, "State fast therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not mingled again in the yoke of bondage." Gal. 5, 1st. He had not only spoken this discourse before, but had chosen it for this occasion previous to the Northampton anniversary, hence it was not a reply to Mr. Allen. Towards evening Dr. A. W. Campbell a church official called on Mr. Burns and requested him, to confine himself to religious liberty, as some of the brethren were tender on these points, concealing the fact that he made this request by the authority of the president.

Mr. Burns replied that although he intended to treat of liberty in its broadest sense, applying it to no particular nation or institution, yet as a man and a christian he could not consent to be fettered in regard to freedom of speech, and that if they would not trust to his judgement, he would not address them.

He was told to go on. At the appointed time a large congregation assembled. Mr. B. after introducing his subject spoke of the principle of liberty, and its power when combined with patriotism; but when he spoke of its power combined with benevolence, illustrating it by referring to the example of England in emancipating her West India slaves, using the most respectful language, the excitement became intense, and a tremendous stamping and waving was resorted to silence him. Seeing however that he was not to be silenced thus, about one third of the audience, led on by a few Missouri preachers, rushed from the house, "pell-mell" with loud cries and imprecations, which were prolonged in the night air, and echoed from hill to hill. The speaker paused for a few moments only till the audience should be composed. Mr. Ennell then "went on" when he again proceeded. For this Mr. Burns was severely censured by the Faculty; one of the Professors saying that "never before had his feelings been so deeply wounded," and that "it was the greatest insult he had ever known offered to any student." Without a short calm succeeded, and the Faculty submitted the matter to the next Wednesday morning.

Messrs. Foote and Ennell, being duly authorized presented these resolutions to the Faculty, which discussed them for two hours, the Faculty continuing eradicating the points at issue, and dwelling upon

The calm was soon broken by loud thumping under the house, on the sides of the house and on the windows, some of which were violently raised, and fell suddenly, breaking the panes of glass; stones were hurled against the house, and eggs were sought for.

One of the Professors went out and requested the mob to desist, but without effect and it was said that a chain was procured in the village, and that the mob was divided into two bands one to conduct Mr. Burns to her boarding room, and the other, Mr. Burns to Buffalo creek hard by, and baptize him in the name of their peculiar "Institution."

After the discourse, which was finished in the midst of continued uproar, Mr. B. and lady, surrounded by a few friends, succeeded in reaching their boarding room unobserved by their enemies notwithstanding the vigilance of the latter. Being thus foiled, the mob collected opposite his boarding house, and were deterred from committing violence, only by the civil officer.

On the following morning the hour for sacred history was devoted to a lecture on the primordial elements of good society. Mobocracy was disapproved, and liberty of speech upheld, subject to the proprieties of time, place, and persons. The president expressed his regret at the Sunday evening's disturbance, but wished to be understood as not condemning either party. At the conclusion of the lecture, he read a notice requesting the students to remain in the hall. He then withdrew, and the southern students organized a meeting by appointing Mr. Atkins of Geo. chairman, who in stating the object of the meeting denounced Mr. Burns in very hard and undignified language, and called on the southern students to defend themselves. Other speeches followed in the same spirit, when a committee was appointed to draft resolutions to be adopted the next meeting. Adjourned to meet at 1 P. M.

That forenoon, Northern students to the number of thirty, assembled at the room of B. W. Johnson, of Ill., expressed their views to each other, and resolved not to attend their classes, till matters should be properly adjusted.

At 1 P. M. the Southern students met and adopted the following resolutions, except two however, which were not adopted till Tuesday morning:

Whereas it seems to be the object of some students of Bethany College to agitate the question of slavery, and that in this exigency of affairs it is absolutely necessary to adopt some system of arrangements to prevent any further discussion of the question, and in the meantime to disapprove of the course pursued by many of the students on yesterday, Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we approve of freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the right of individual interpretation, upon all matters pertaining either to religion or politics at the proper time and place.

But Resolved further, that we do most unequivocally condemn the course of Mr. Burns, who as a foreigner has taken advantage of the sacred desk, and in the capacity of a minister of the Gospel to proclaim sentiments which are calculated to disturb the peace and quiet of this institution, and are inconsistent with the free and lawful institution of the state in which he is at present residing.

Resolved, 2nd. That Mr. Burns is hereby requested for his own personal good and for the good of the college to keep his alien and seditious views wholly within his own bosom.

Resolved, 3rd. That while we acknowledge the right of any individual member to leave a religious assembly when sentiments are reiterated from the sacred desk which are insulting to his feelings of justice and propriety, yet we most heartily condemn any further manifestations of disapprobation and therefore the actions of any students on last evening, as said actions were on Sunday evening, the scene of said proceeding the church of God, and that mobocracy in its every element is inconsistent with liberty and morality.

Resolved, 4th. That although there can be no conceivable motive on the part of the Northern students to cause the question of slavery in our midst other than to excite the feelings of Southern students upon a question from the discussions of which nothing can be gained, pro or con, yet notwithstanding all this we most heartily condemn all discussion of said question either for or against, believing that the agitation of said question will prove disastrous to the vital interests of Bethany College, we do therefore enter our most solemn protest against delivering of any speech by any student of Bethany College either from the North or South upon the question of slavery now hereforth and forever.

Resolved, 5th. That however much we regret that the Northern students will not comply with the spirit of these resolutions as far as relate to the agitation of this question hereafter, that the Southern students will be compelled to defend their rights.

Resolved, 6th. That we recommend to the students to disperse quietly, and without any demonstrations of unkind feelings and to abide faithfully by the spirit of these resolutions.

Resolved, 7th. That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to the Faculty of Bethany College.

At 4 o'clock P. M. some of us had an interview with the President and Prof. Milligan, at which time, by request, we expressed ourselves candidly, yet freely. They treated the matter as of little or no importance, and refused to reason without saying that we were excited and not capable of reasoning.

At 5 o'clock P. M. about twenty northern students met at the house of Mr. Van Buskirk of Indiana and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

TO THE FACULTY OF BETHANY COLLEGE.

Whereas you are aware there is an excitement in this place at the present time in reference to the outrages which were recently perpetrated in our midst upon Mr. Burns of Port Sarria of Canada West; and whereas you know of the intentions of nearly all the northern students to leave the college unless suitable measures be taken, we, the undersigned being assured of your desire to do us justice, would humbly submit the following consideration upon which we will remain.

1st. That the past be fully rectified. That those concerned with the mob last Lord's day evening, be arranged before the Faculty and publicly reprimanded or expelled from College.

2nd. That there be secured to us, by the Faculty all those rights which are guaranteed to us by religion and our National Compact, among which we hold of speech on all subjects demanding public attention and interest. Especially do we demand the right to discuss the merits of American Slavery in public debate and in the pulpit, being amenable, of course, to the rules of true morality and the laws of the land.

3d. We respectfully submit the above, requesting the Faculty to give their decision on or before next Wednesday morning.

C. C. FOOTE.
B. W. JOHNSON.
JOHN ENNELL.
DR. A. W. CAMPBELL.
D. R. VAN BUSKIRK.
H. W. EVEREST.

Committee appointed in Convention.

Messrs. Foote and Ennell, being duly authorized presented these resolutions to the Faculty, which discussed them for two hours, the Faculty continuing eradicating the points at issue, and dwelling upon

certain threats of mob violence, which we had received through anonymous letters and flying reports to which we never attached any importance. They treated the whole matter as a trifling affair, saying that "Mr. Burns had made his noise and the southern students their noise," and that "they ought to quit even," or that Mr. Burns should make acknowledgments to the Southern students. Messrs. Foote and Ennell expressed our willingness to abide by college laws but our absolute refusal to submit to the legislation of Southern students.

On that evening after a meeting of the Faculty Prof. Marbeck appeared before some of us and urged that we submit to the Faculty at once, assuring us that unless we did, the Faculty had decided to expel us all, and publish our expulsion in the leading papers of the Union, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy.

On Wednesday morning we assembled to hear the decision of the Faculty, with regard to our resolutions. Prof. W. K. Pendleton took the stand in behalf of the Faculty and argued the case with an eye single to Southern glory.

He said "that hereafter the subject of slavery was not to be agitated in Bethany College, that certain Northern students were causing disturbance and trampling on college laws; that these students were young fanatics not capable of wearing respectable heads; that they had neglected their studies for three months, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy."

On Wednesday morning we assembled to hear the decision of the Faculty, with regard to our resolutions. Prof. W. K. Pendleton took the stand in behalf of the Faculty and argued the case with an eye single to Southern glory.

He said "that hereafter the subject of slavery was not to be agitated in Bethany College, that certain Northern students were causing disturbance and trampling on college laws; that these students were young fanatics not capable of wearing respectable heads; that they had neglected their studies for three months, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy."

On Wednesday morning we assembled to hear the decision of the Faculty, with regard to our resolutions. Prof. W. K. Pendleton took the stand in behalf of the Faculty and argued the case with an eye single to Southern glory.

He said "that hereafter the subject of slavery was not to be agitated in Bethany College, that certain Northern students were causing disturbance and trampling on college laws; that these students were young fanatics not capable of wearing respectable heads; that they had neglected their studies for three months, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy."

On Wednesday morning we assembled to hear the decision of the Faculty, with regard to our resolutions. Prof. W. K. Pendleton took the stand in behalf of the Faculty and argued the case with an eye single to Southern glory.

He said "that hereafter the subject of slavery was not to be agitated in Bethany College, that certain Northern students were causing disturbance and trampling on college laws; that these students were young fanatics not capable of wearing respectable heads; that they had neglected their studies for three months, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy."

On Wednesday morning we assembled to hear the decision of the Faculty, with regard to our resolutions. Prof. W. K. Pendleton took the stand in behalf of the Faculty and argued the case with an eye single to Southern glory.

He said "that hereafter the subject of slavery was not to be agitated in Bethany College, that certain Northern students were causing disturbance and trampling on college laws; that these students were young fanatics not capable of wearing respectable heads; that they had neglected their studies for three months, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy."

On Wednesday morning we assembled to hear the decision of the Faculty, with regard to our resolutions. Prof. W. K. Pendleton took the stand in behalf of the Faculty and argued the case with an eye single to Southern glory.

He said "that hereafter the subject of slavery was not to be agitated in Bethany College, that certain Northern students were causing disturbance and trampling on college laws; that these students were young fanatics not capable of wearing respectable heads; that they had neglected their studies for three months, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy."

On Wednesday morning we assembled to hear the decision of the Faculty, with regard to our resolutions. Prof. W. K. Pendleton took the stand in behalf of the Faculty and argued the case with an eye single to Southern glory.

He said "that hereafter the subject of slavery was not to be agitated in Bethany College, that certain Northern students were causing disturbance and trampling on college laws; that these students were young fanatics not capable of wearing respectable heads; that they had neglected their studies for three months, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy."

On Wednesday morning we assembled to hear the decision of the Faculty, with regard to our resolutions. Prof. W. K. Pendleton took the stand in behalf of the Faculty and argued the case with an eye single to Southern glory.

He said "that hereafter the subject of slavery was not to be agitated in Bethany College, that certain Northern students were causing disturbance and trampling on college laws; that these students were young fanatics not capable of wearing respectable heads; that they had neglected their studies for three months, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy."

On Wednesday morning we assembled to hear the decision of the Faculty, with regard to our resolutions. Prof. W. K. Pendleton took the stand in behalf of the Faculty and argued the case with an eye single to Southern glory.

He said "that hereafter the subject of slavery was not to be agitated in Bethany College, that certain Northern students were causing disturbance and trampling on college laws; that these students were young fanatics not capable of wearing respectable heads; that they had neglected their studies for three months, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy."

On Wednesday morning we assembled to hear the decision of the Faculty, with regard to our resolutions. Prof. W. K. Pendleton took the stand in behalf of the Faculty and argued the case with an eye single to Southern glory.

He said "that hereafter the subject of slavery was not to be agitated in Bethany College, that certain Northern students were causing disturbance and trampling on college laws; that these students were young fanatics not capable of wearing respectable heads; that they had neglected their studies for three months, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy."

On Wednesday morning we assembled to hear the decision of the Faculty, with regard to our resolutions. Prof. W. K. Pendleton took the stand in behalf of the Faculty and argued the case with an eye single to Southern glory.

He said "that hereafter the subject of slavery was not to be agitated in Bethany College, that certain Northern students were causing disturbance and trampling on college laws; that these students were young fanatics not capable of wearing respectable heads; that they had neglected their studies for three months, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy."

On Wednesday morning we assembled to hear the decision of the Faculty, with regard to our resolutions. Prof. W. K. Pendleton took the stand in behalf of the Faculty and argued the case with an eye single to Southern glory.

He said "that hereafter the subject of slavery was not to be agitated in Bethany College, that certain Northern students were causing disturbance and trampling on college laws; that these students were young fanatics not capable of wearing respectable heads; that they had neglected their studies for three months, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy."

On Wednesday morning we assembled to hear the decision of the Faculty, with regard to our resolutions. Prof. W. K. Pendleton took the stand in behalf of the Faculty and argued the case with an eye single to Southern glory.

He said "that hereafter the subject of slavery was not to be agitated in Bethany College, that certain Northern students were causing disturbance and trampling on college laws; that these students were young fanatics not capable of wearing respectable heads; that they had neglected their studies for three months, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy."

On Wednesday morning we assembled to hear the decision of the Faculty, with regard to our resolutions. Prof. W. K. Pendleton took the stand in behalf of the Faculty and argued the case with an eye single to Southern glory.

He said "that hereafter the subject of slavery was not to be agitated in Bethany College, that certain Northern students were causing disturbance and trampling on college laws; that these students were young fanatics not capable of wearing respectable heads; that they had neglected their studies for three months, thus shutting all college doors against us forever—in whom we replied that we ask justice, not Mercy."

ble of contradictions certainly never fell from Dr. Durbin's pen before."

The Christian Advocate and Journal, of this city, which promptly published Dr. Durbin's argument, and which is constantly taxing its ingenuity to support his positions will never permit its readers to see the Herald's reply.

From the Cayuga Chief.

"I wish the cursed negroes at the North were all slaves, for they would be better off than they are now."

[A heart which could express a wish so purely devilish, would not, under favorable circumstances, hesitate to engage in carrying it out. It is not an extreme "poetic license" which clothes such a nature in bloodthirsty from the supposed "Hunt," consequent upon an act denouncing the catching and enslaving of the free blacks of the North.]

THE HUNT.

An arm'd host shakes the frozen ground,
And swells up like the heavy tread
Of wolves along the valley's bed—
A voice of woe is in that sound.

It comes again with deepening roar,
Like anger's surge upon the shore,
Then dies away upon the gale,
Like that wave sinking to a wail.

Ho, listen now! like howl of wrath,
It sweeps along the mountain path.

Across the still and frozen plain
The wintry wind brings martial strains.
With thrilling life and throbbing drum,
And dancing plumes, they onward come,
And on the morning air they swell
And burst the wild and startling yell,
And far beyond the rocky pass,
Is ringing out their bugle blast.

Why this darkly winding host—
Is there a foe upon our coast?
What desolating, hostile band
Hath dar'd invade our peaceful land?
Has British power again essay'd
To test the keenness of our blades?
Or Kansas ruffians, mad with rum,
Turn'd out to butcher, burn and run?
Has all the power of Papal Rome
Come o'er to drive us from our homes?

We list the sentry's measured tramp,
As carefully we near the camp;
With clairvoyant ken we find
Out, and give the countersign:
"Catching Blacks," is lowly spoken,
And to our steps the ranks are open.

The scene is wild. On either hand,
Are groups of ragged, ruffian band,
Peeking with the leaden torch,
Their red eyes glaring like the torch,
Kindled upon the sleeping hamlet.
From dingy holes, the blood-stain'd blade,
With smoky muzzles, are array'd;
Each weapon's drain'd the crimson tide
From fleeing Africa's wounded side,
And yet are smoking with the stain
Of holy, negro-hunting fame.

The deepest pits of sin-cursed earth,
Since fiends from lowest hell had birth,
For deeds of dark and nameless crime,
Before, were never ranked in line.
Slumbering in each blood-shot gaze,
We mark the fiends who by the blaze
Of burning hell, would lift their blades,
Red with the blood of wife and babe,
And only rest when, drunk with gore,
They cannot slay or ravish more.

Here gamblers deal for souls and liquor,
By the red lamp's deathly flicker,
And frequent on the night winds swell
The freezing oath and demon yell,
Portending swift, remorseless wrath
Along the negro's hunted path.

A swaying curtain's crimson glare,
Shuts out from view the quarters where
In dreams of blood the chiefs slumber,
Who lead this band of death and plunder.
Upon a staff just at the right,
Our country's emblem flares the night,
And back where triple sentries pace,
Are grouped the trophies of the chase.

That stalwart black, with hoary hair—
Why bows he low in anguish there?
His sobbing wife is lowly praying
As o'er her shivering babe she's swaying:
His cheek and lips are pale and thin,
Begg'd with tear-drops frozen there.

And here an aged, stricken one
Despairing, wails her slaughtered son;
A brother reels o'er sister ravished—
The idler where his love was lavished;
And gnaws in rage his heavy chain,
'Till madness burns in every vein.

The dark-eyed maiden sits alone,
Her hopes of life, slow, one by one
Were blasted, when that manly form,
By hungry hounds in pieces torn,
Was dung, with mocking jest and mirth,
To char by redly-blazing hearth.

And she, with all her young heart's trust,
Reserved by negro-hunting lust,
And here a broadly moulded frame,
Wounded, bleeding, writhes in pain;
His fetters damp with jets of blood,
Which tell how gallantly he stood.

With kindling eye and trusty brand
To shield, and to the last defend
His idols from the human fiends.
The strong man weeps! the devil's jested
When with his babes their hounds they feasted,
As writhing in their smoking gore,
They struggled by the broken door.

Here's ghrioth too, the rounded form
As graceful as the whiter born;
Her cheek with black so faintly-flushed
It seems a quodron's healthful blush.
Where she at set of sun was weeping,
The half-robed captive now is sleeping.

Her wet cheek on the dimpled hand,
And looks froze to the ragged band
Of iron, which, since morning's dawn,
Its drops of blood hath slowly drawn.
She starts and weeps—aye, weeps while dreaming
Her shivering form so sadly leaning;

A form of beauty, yet of woe,
Her shivering form so sadly leaning;

A form of beauty, yet of woe,
Her shivering form so sadly leaning;

A form of beauty, yet of woe,
Her shivering form so sadly leaning;

A form of beauty, yet of woe,
Her shivering form so sadly leaning;

A form of beauty, yet of woe,
Her shivering form so sadly leaning;

A form of beauty, yet of woe,
Her shivering form so sadly leaning;

A form of beauty, yet of woe,
Her shivering form so sadly leaning;

A form of beauty, yet of woe,
Her shivering form so sadly leaning;

A form of beauty, yet of woe,
Her shivering form so sadly leaning;

Half draped, half hidden in the snow,
And thus as wears the night away,
The captives wait the break of day.

His! what means that sullen growl,
As if some cannon-hunting ghoul,
Had from his horrid feast been scared?
See, where those orbs like fire coals glare,
The negro hunter's bloodthirsty glare,

With which to scout the winding track;
And mark the bare fang's fearful snap,
As human tendons yield and crack.
Great God! how chills the shrieking heart
To hear them rend the flesh apart.

Their red lips crimson with the stain
Of last day's hunting on the plain.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

A letter from Washington, in the N. Y. Observer gives the following account of the habits prevalent at the President's Mansion—a subject in which, from its moral bearings, the whole nation has an interest. Referring to the amount of work the President has to do, the writer proceeds:

"The President, however, has one habit already well known to the people here, that serves as a Sabbath-keeping man. On the Lord's day no company is admitted on any pretext, and no business done except that which may fairly come under the head of necessity and mercy. The clergy of the city tell me that Mr. Pierce is a church-going man, invariably being in his seat on the Sabbath, attending twice or three times a day, and carrying his early New England habits and predilections so far as to take pleasure in an evening religious meeting during the week, when he can find refuge in such a spot from the cares of the day. If the President were a man whose example was bad, there would be many to proclaim it to the world, and as his life and conversation are such as the religious people of this country will rejoice in, it seems to be not only a propriety, but a duty, to say that social worship is maintained in his family by the President, and that the order of his household is such as becomes the Chief Magistrate of a Christian people. The gay world of course regret the want of those splendid balls and parties which have in times past made the White House the headquarters of pleasure, but the circumstances of domestic sorrow under which the present family is placed, would forbid such scenes, did not their tastes and sympathies suggest other, and more rational sources of enjoyment."

"The temperance people will be glad to know that the President of the United States is a total abstinence man in principle and practice. Gentlemen who have dined with him frequently assure us that he does not drink wine nor anything but pure cold water, and this has been his custom for many years. It is so difficult to get at the truth on such a point, and such opposite statements have been made, that I am pleased to be able to say this of the President, on the best of authority."

If we are not mistaken, the sum of this piece of pious twaddle about the President's Sunday-keeping habits is a certain Presbyterian clergyman, long identified with Colonization and the worst form of pro-slavery in the Church. While honest and upright in his private life, he is a hypocrite in his public life, and a villain in his private life. He is a man of principle and honor—almost a Christian! As if a regular attendance at a popular church, where no word of rebellion is ever administered to slaveholders and their abettors—may, where they are flattered and caressed—were any evidence of a good character! As for the President's temperance habits, the word of this clerical drivel is not worth a rush, since it contradicts the statements of persons likely to be far better informed and more worthy of confidence.—*Eds. Standard.*

From the New York Tribune.

PROGRESSIVE IDEAS IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, Dec. 27, 1855.

I have been spending the last few days in the City of Mounds, and have listened with no ordinary interest to the conversation of her citizens relative to the recent emote on the borders of Kansas. It is the common topic of conversation in hotels, in shops, and in the dwellings of gentlemen, and with great unanimity the people denounce Atkinson, Stringfellow & Co.—(always excepting the traffickers in whiskey and their most devoted customers.)

To one accustomed to the prudent, conservative trading atmosphere of New York, such noisy, outspoken sentiment for Liberty as now greets the ear in St. Louis is quite refreshing, and argues well for the future. The people are beginning to feel that the incalculable of slavery is fleeing from Missouri her good name—impoverishing the Commonwealth, and keeping her back from the place she is entitled to occupy—to take rank with Mississippi and Arkansas. The wonderful development of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, with their arteries of iron, which are now extending across the Mississippi and reaching out toward the Rocky Mountains, are fast giving to Chicago the commercial supremacy which by natural right belongs to St. Louis; and all this they claim for themselves from their connection with the "peculiar institution."

In conversation with an intelligent gentleman, he informed me that few slaves remain in St. Louis, for said he, "There is scarcely a morning that you will not hear that somebody's negro man has run away last night," until by sales and abscondings St. Louis has become almost a free city. In answer to my question what he thought would be the result of the recent Kansas shindy, he replied "that he thought it more likely to result in making Missouri a Free State than in making Kansas a Slave State."

There is no question to my mind that the time is near at hand when the people of Missouri are to meet this question face to face. To advance the Republican sentiment, the already in *The Intelligence*, one of the best-established and most ably conducted papers in the West, and *The Democrat*, edited with marked ability, and great fidelity to the principles of the early fathers of the Republic.

Mark my prediction!—that not five years will roll before Missouri will swing into the line with the great Free States of the north-west, when her vast mineral wealth in iron, lead and coal will begin to be developed, and her magnificent prairies will be cultivated by an intelligent yeomanry, whose growing families shall fill the schoolhouse and the church.

This change will not be without a struggle, and it behooves every lover of his country to be ready to lend a helping hand—by word or deed—as necessity may require.

KEEPING THE UNION FROM SLIDING.

The explanation of Mr. Banks, which was published in our telegraphic report, Tuesday morning was doubtless received with great satisfaction by our readers. We can well imagine the sense of relief which, at every breakfast table, must have followed the official contradiction of the report that Mr. Banks was going "to let the Union slide."

If the alarm caused by this report, thus happily set at rest, has not been very general, it is owing doubtless to the circumstance that the fell intent unjustly imputed to Mr. Banks was not generally known. It is even probable that many worthy and prudent men would have eaten their Christmas dinner in peace, though had they not received the comforting assurance that warned them, at once of the danger that had threatened them, and of their escape from it. It is only in a certain contingency that Mr. Banks is going to "let the Union slide," and in that contingency we have the assurance of Mr. Smith, of Virginia, the same who has

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

CONDITION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: The assertion has been so frequently reiterated that the fugitives in Canada are incompetent to provide for themselves, that many persons consider it not of kindness to aid them on their flight from bondage. Determined to ascertain their actual condition, I recently visited parts of the Upper Province, in which numbers of them reside. My efforts were both successful and satisfactory.

Everything appertaining to this persecuted people I found to be misrepresented. Evidence in abundance was discovered to show that they are as competent to take care of themselves as the Anglo-Americans. Their farms, vineyards, workshops and Sabbath-schools, are as well managed as similar matters and things among any Yankee population. If you should travel from house to house, in any direction from Cleveland, among the New England farmers, you would not find stronger evidence of advancement and comfort in living than were discernible among the colored people in these colored families. On the score of kindness, affability and good manner, it is feared the former would suffer by the comparison.

All apprehension, real or simulated, in regard to the competency of the fugitives to take care of themselves may be dismissed. It is evident that the present generation are rapidly accumulating wealth and power, and it requires no spirit of prophecy to predict that the ensuing generation will make its mark upon the page of history. The young, of both sexes, seem to harbor a deadly hatred toward the South, and even against our whole Union. From infancy they have heard our constant narrative of wrongs suffered by their parents and many of them are imbued with an anxiety and determination to seek revenge whenever circumstances would permit. This malignant feeling is in very many instances mitigated and subdued in the escaped slaves by the recollections of their native attachments to their masters and families.

Their numbers surprised me. How is it possible they ever found their way to this land of refuge? Their ingenuity and intelligence were even more striking. Without knowing how to read and write, many of them are sensible and judicious in their conversation and actions, and not a few are familiar with our political history and all matters relating to Slavery. The want of education evidently stimulates them to furnish means for instructing their children. As a consequence the rising generation will come upon the stage of life endowed with powers which may be exerted with no trifling effect upon some of our institutions. However, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

In the vicinity of one of my sojournings, two or three individuals among them could read. They held weekly meetings, and read publicly, to numerous audiences, useful and entertaining books. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had passed its third reading. A recently escaped slave, as black as the ace of spades, could recite every incident in the work, though he knew nothing about reading. He assured me that these scenes were almost every-day occurrences in the cotton regions, where he had labored for several years.

Mr. Drew's Refugee is a correct description as far as goes, of what I saw and heard during my tour. He has, however, withheld many important and striking details—no doubt for political motives. I heard recitals which might implicate individuals and make many a slave-master wiser on inquiry. Of course, they will not be disclosed.

From every fugitive's mouth I learned that the recent plan of governing slaves is to degrade and break down every noble aspiration and sentiment. The lash, instruments of torture and blood-hounds seem to be the means employed for that purpose. He must be brutalized before he will become pliant. In this enlightened age, man cannot be held as a slave; as a brute he may be kept in servitude.

This horrid plan is now universally adopted, with here and there an exception. It is charged upon the North as the result of its Anti-Slavery antipathies; yet it is the necessary consequence of Slavery itself, surrounded by the habits and exigencies of the Nineteenth Century. The poor slave, suffering under the lash, is not allowed to utter a complaint, remonstrance, or even an affirmation of his innocence of fault or crime. Providence has given him thirty thousand tongues, in these fugitives to recount his wrongs. They are now telling the horrid tale to the universe.

These recitals induced me to inquire how this modern plan of governing operated on the slaves generally. I was assured that within the last few years a feeling of alarm, dread and hatred has spread universally among the slaves, and something like desperation controls many of them. However stupid, careless, or even cheerful they may assume to be, they are secretly plotting mischief at every convenient opportunity. The strictest policy cannot prevent extensive communication among the slaves with remote parts of the Slave States, and even with the Canadian North. I have heard of an "Underground Railroad," which evaded a dangerous knowledge of the means of destruction, and at the same time convinced us that there can be no safety for life or property on a plantation where the process of brutalizing man is practiced.

I was informed by reliable authority that throughout the slave-holding States, such as Virginia for instance, this knowledge has been extensively diffused, from one neighborhood to another, and there is now a general determination on the part of the slaves, if sold to Southern cruelties, to secretly destroy life and property as well as to disseminate their knowledge wherever they may be taken. The same source of information stated that no gang of slaves now reaches the Southern States without containing among its numbers some daring spirits who go as missionaries of mischief and destruction.

As their trucks will from time to time become visible, the slaveholders will, of course, charge it to Abolitionism, which, you know, they make a scapegoat of to bear their sins. Before the Legislature of the Slave States pass laws retaliatory on the North, it would be well for them to examine the influences and effects of their cruel and degrading mode of treating their slaves. Very likely they would discover in them the true *lacrimæ* which sets the chattering in motion on the underground railroad to the North.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Dec. 20, 1855.

WHAT PRODUCED THE STRONG ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT IN THE NORTH—A SOUTHERN VIEW.

The Nashville Patriot, in noticing the course of the present anti-slavery sentiment in the North, shows that sensible men in the South hold the Northern dough faces responsible for the violation of Northern compacts, and the consequent agitation of the slavery question. We copy the following from that paper of the 5th inst.

The Democratic Party, in 1852, resolved to "re-sist all the attempts at renewing, in Congress or elsewhere, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt might be made," but disregarding his pledge as it had disregarded all others that stood in the way of its intrigues, one of its leaders through the medium of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, renewed the agitation of slavery by providing for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which had been regarded as a most patriotic settlement by almost all the great statesmen of the country, North and South, irrespective of party.

It was this act, which, looked upon by the North as of bad faith and dishonorable, stirred up the foundations of bitterness, and gave the enemies of Southern institutions an advantage and influence they had never before possessed. It furnished the Abolitionists with the means of making an appeal to the hearts of the masses of the North, a thousand times more effective than anything they had ever availed themselves of previously. It struck dumb men, Democrats and Whigs, who had all along stood by the South and the Union. It aroused a spirit of opposition, and a determined resistance, the like of which had never characterized any former sectional struggle. Before its sacred breath, the basest of the Democratic party, as a whole, yielded itself into the dust. The party, as

the Charleston Mercury confessed, came out of the contest shorn of its strength, and thoroughly demoralized. It was in vain that President Pierce declared that it was the intention of the bill to prevent the extension of slavery; that Mr. Douglas announced that it was a proposition for freedom, and demanded a sight of the Abolitionist who objected to such a measure; and that Gen. Shields contended that if we should hereafter acquire the whole of North America it would prevent the admission of another Slave State into the Union!—The storm had been aroused and they could not quell it.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JANUARY 19, 1856.

GOV. CHASE'S INAPPROPRIATE.—To make room for the greater part of this document, we have crowded out much matter we had prepared for this No. It will be interesting especially to our Ohio readers. On the Slavery question it is a repetition of Mr. Chase's opinions as we have before published them.

PRO-SLAVERY IN BETHANY COLLEGE.

The statement of the ten students, who left Bethany College, if true, as we doubt not it is, entirely justifies them in their course. No young man with either moral principle or self respect could consent to remain in an institution where free speech was utterly suppressed by authority of the faculty, as at Bethany. Especially on a question of such paramount interest. The past subserviency of the faculty to slavery, with Alexander Campbell at their head, would seem a meretricious blot that we have already had so many similar examples in the country. Nothing seems too contemptible or wicked for some men, and especially for some ministers to do, in order to support slavery. And among all the self-degraded men of the land none seem to have sunk lower and to ponder more abjectly than Alexander Campbell. How long will men and women in the North who profess to be Christians, and make professions of anti-slavery, continue to honor this man as a Christian teacher and a worthy representative of pure and undefiled religion?

The Disciples of Ohio and Indiana, many of them refuse to co-operate with anti-slavery organizations, because their "churches are the genuine anti-slavery societies." After this demonstration, they will continue to send the beneficiaries of their "anti-slavery churches" to be educated in the Bethany, where the faculty so readily submit to the dictation, so cordially co-operate with a slaveholding mob, led out of the very meeting house for organization by "southern preachers." If they do, they will place themselves and their churches almost beneath contempt. On authority of a Virginia paper we published that Mr. Campbell was absent from Bethany at the time of the difficulty. From this statement it seems he was at home during the whole difficulty, and left only when he had finally settled it in favor of slavery.

Bethany College deserves to sink out of existence. Its destruction would be a blessing to the world at large and especially to the outcast slave. Mr. Campbell is a man of talent and learning. But talent and learning when prostituted to wicked subserviency to wrong, become curses to humanity. The first requisite in instructors of the young, is moral principle. Of this, the President and faculty of Bethany College, are evidently destitute. For no men of their intelligence can be ignorant of the terrible moral wrong of slavery. These ten young gentlemen have obeyed the Gospel precept, "come out from among them and be ye separate," and if their Brethren in Ohio and Indiana will imitate their noble example, they will save their own souls from moral defilement—bestow a fitting rebuke upon the sum of all villainies and render substantial service to the interests of that gospel which proclaims "Liberty to the Captive, and the opening of the prison to those who are bound."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party, which most faithfully of any other, represents and maintains at the North the interests of the Southern Oligarchs, is fast wheeling into line in order most effectually to crush out all spirit and hope of freedom from the nation at the next presidential battle. County and State Conventions are being held in various parts of the country. These indicate some difference of opinion with regard to who shall receive the offices, but they are indissolubly united in excluding from them all who are not tried and undoubted friends of southern rule and northern submission. Justice, and freedom, and the slave, have no voice in any of their assemblies. The slave-driver rules.

For example, in Belmont county, they recommended James Buchanan for the Presidency. In Clinton county, George M. Dallas. In Sandusky county, they "have full confidence in Franklin Pierce." In Sciota county they applaud the Democratic Representatives at Washington for their support of William A. Richardson for speaker. Such are the prevailing influences of the party in the State. But we are bound to make every exception possible, and must therefore state, that the attempt to endorse the Nebraska Bill failed in Jefferson county, while in Lawrence county, they actually passed resolutions condemning the Pierce administration, and the Kansas act.

The State Convention at Columbus, on the 5th inst. of course faithfully represented the pro-slavery spirit and purpose of the local Conventions. Though in form, it declined to approve President Pierce's Administration, it was evidently in his favor. And it is most likely that the Ohio delegation to the Cincinnati Convention will be found to be Pierce men. At all events they are for slavery. None but the most thoroughly tried and ultra slaveocrats of the country received any favor in that Convention. Dr. Fries of Cincinnati, who was sent as a delegate to represent the anti-Nebraska wing of the party in Hamilton county, was cast out of the Convention and that too, after he had belated himself by offering to stand on a Nebraska platform.

In Indiana, the State Convention adopted a strong pro-slavery, Nebraska platform—and recommended Jesse D. Bright, the Indiana slaveholding Senator, for the Presidency, in case a western man should be selected, which probably means that they prefer Pierce. One of the resolutions of their platform is as follows:

Resolved, We approve the principles of the compromise measure of 1850, and their application as embodied in the Kansas Nebraska bill, and will faithfully maintain them.

The Soft Shell or Pierce division of the party in New York, met at Syracuse on the 11th inst. and adopted resolutions, denouncing the slavery agitation, condemning the Republican movement and approving the principles of the [Kansas Nebraska bill]. So every where those who control the party and speak for it, speak out for slavery without equivocation or concealment. They cast in their lot and

their strength with the slaveholders, defying the northward seek its continued subserviency, containing the distinctive principles of freedom. Such is the party as it appears now, in its incipient marshaling for the presidential conflict. Many who have been of the party will now follow its fortunes reluctantly. Some, we hope many, will find within themselves, sufficient manhood to suffer their party ties and take a more honorable and safe position; but the course of the party is fixed. It is the bulwark of slavery. The enemy of freedom in Kansas, and in the States—South and North. Let all who would respect themselves as freemen, abandon it. Let all friends of Justice denounce it, and seek its overthrow. It is accursed, and should be abhorred by all honest men.

LEGAL DISABILITIES OF COLORED PEOPLE IN OHIO.

The condition of the Colored people of our State especially demands of all friends of Freedom, immediate and vigorous efforts for the redress of their legal and constitutional wrongs.

The Colored people of Ohio are prohibited, 1st from the use of the elective franchise, by the fifth article of the Constitution, which declares that "every white male citizen of the United States shall have the qualifications of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections."

2nd. They are prohibited from serving in the militia by the first section of the ninth article of the Constitution.

3d. By legislative enactment, they are prohibited from serving on juries.

4th. They are excluded from the benefit of the laws for the relief of the poor, notwithstanding their property is taxed for the general support of the poor.

5th. The School laws make an unnecessary and

invidious distinction in regard to colored pupils.

This we believe includes the legal disabilities under which the colored population now labor. These distinctions so far as they exist by statute, should be abolished this winter by the Legislature now in session. They should be abolished, because they are utterly without benefit to any class of our population. They should be abolished, because they are unjust and wicked—because they bring forth the fruits of injustice—fostering and confirming the prejudices and unreasonable hatred of one class, and exciting the just discontent and indignation of another. Because they minister direct support to slavery and array the citizens of our whole State on the side of that grievous national wrong—because they foster ignorance, take away the incentives to enterprise and improvement, crush out individual self respect, and prevent the citizen from enjoying, in case of accusation of crime, an opportunity to be tried by a jury of his peers according to the declared intent of the Constitution.

In a word, whatever view may be taken of the question, whether of its policy—morality or constitutional right these invidious enactments should disappear from our statute book. They are not less injurious to the individual than dishonorable to the State. Again, every inducement which exists for the repeal of these disgraceful statutes, exists also for the change of the Constitution where it makes distinction on account of complexion. The Legislature should therefore take the necessary preliminary steps to have these provisions obliterated. The people have a right to expect this at the hands of the Legislature because of their anti-slavery professions, and they should not fail to demand it with earnest firmness.

Petitions should be circulated and presented for this object, without delay. Adopt any form you may choose, briefly and distinctly for this object. You can copy the following or write a better.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

The undersigned citizens of Ohio respectfully ask the repeal of all laws making distinction in regard to Color; Also that preliminary steps be taken to amend the Constitution, so as to secure to all inhabitants of the State, the enjoyment of equal political rights and privileges.

When the petition is signed, send it to the Senator or Representative from your district, and urge him to sustain your request before that body.

We are glad to see the colored people themselves moving on this subject. Let them lead; and all abolitionists at least, will give them hearty co-operation in removing all disabilities from their shoulders and the reproach from the State.

A local Convention of this class of our fellow-citizens, recently assembled at Columbus, issued the following address to the people of Franklin County. We copy it from the *Columbian* and commend it to the attention of all the people of the State:

ADDRESS.

To the White Citizens of Franklin County, from the Colored Convention held in Columbus, Dec. 25, 1855.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—By the mysterious providence of Almighty God, we, the Colored people of Ohio, are in your midst. We are among you without arms or money; we are here deprived of many of our civil and political rights. Grievous wrongs are imposed upon us; strange, unnatural and invidious distinctions are made in the Constitution and laws, between us and our white fellow-citizens, although the Bill of Rights of our State most emphatically declares, "That all men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights."—"All political power is inherent in the people."—"And government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit."

In relation to these self-denied principles, the first Section of the fifth Article of the Constitution declares, "that every white citizen of the United States shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections." And, the first Section of the ninth Article provides that all "white male citizens, residents of this State, shall be enrolled in the militia, and perform military duty." &c. &c.

An act approved July 10, 1850, and which now disgraces the statute book of Ohio, enacted that all acts and parts of acts which "enforce any special disabilities, or confer any special privileges, on account of color, is hereby repealed; except the act of the 9th July, 1851, relating to juries, and the act of the 14th of March, 1851, for the relief of the poor." True wisdom, as well as sound policy, dictate that, between the fundamental principles of any government and the subsequent Constitutional legislative enactments, there should be a perfect consistency. Does this consistency exist between the Bill of Rights of the first Article of the Constitution, and the above prohibitory clauses and laws? And why this strange departure from the true principles of government? Why are we denied the invaluable right of the elective franchise—a right inestimable to every freeman, and formidable to tyrants only? Do we not aid in supporting the government? Are we not taxed? And shall not taxation and representation be co-extensive? If we bear the burdens of government, shall we not enjoy its benefits? Shall men sit in counsel on our rights, and collect and disburse our money—and shall we have no voice in their election? Remember, that our revolutionary fathers long since decided that "taxation without representation is tyranny."

But why are we denied enrollment in the militia? Have we proved ourselves enemies to our country? Have we been found guilty by the Supreme Court of the United States, of treason? Have we been found guilty by the U. S. Court of only taking possession of the land, by sheer assumption. Unless Slave Rights are a crime, this case is settled.

colored man? Did the blacks not fight for the liberty of this country, in all the battles that gave glory to the American arms? And were not the free colored men of Louisiana praised by General Jackson for their bravery and patriotism in that glorious struggle at New Orleans, which gave immortality to the 8th of January? Then why is the word "white" inserted in the fifth Article of the Constitution? Are we objects to be feared, or are we to be hated, on account of color, and our rights to be curtailed to satisfy an unnatural prejudice growing out of our relation to the fiendish system of American slavery?

We need not multiply words to convince you of the injustice and inhumanity of excluding colored men from the jury-box, and the unfortunate colored paupers from the poor-houses, supported, in part, by the taxes of colored citizens. How can we be tried by a jury of our peers when our equals, politically are denied the right of sitting on the jury? And how can we be taxed for the support of the poor, when they are excluded from the benefits arising from such taxation?

Now, fellow-citizens, there are to us so prominently important considerations. We are suffering under wrongs and burdens enormous to be borne. Here, in the free State of Ohio, we see no opening that which is better than life—unrestrained liberty—while we are shut out from the enjoyment of its glorious benefits.

And now we would ask you, in the name of humanity, in the name of liberty, in the name of all that is sacred and dear to man upon earth, to remove these unreasonable prohibitions—take from cur necks the yoke of despotism—and restore to us our natural and inalienable rights. You are the sovereign people. You possess the power to alter or repeal any law, whether legislative or constitutional, and especially when such law is destructive of the rights of the whole people, and is enjoying your own liberty, remember those in bonds are bound with them; and whatsoever you would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.

C. H. LANGSTON,
D. JENKINS,
JOHN BOOKER,
JOHN S. WARD,
W. B. FERGUSON,
Committee.

December, 1855.

NOT SATISFACTORY.

Rev. Samuel J. May of Syracuse recently delivered one of the lectures in the Boston course on Slavery. It seems his address was not at all satisfactory to the pro-slavery conservatives of that city. Probably they will be better pleased when the time comes for the address of the Kentucky or South Carolina orators to lead the institution and its chief hand-maid, the Union. The following is the notice of the lecture by the Boston Transcript.

An Anti-Beneficial Lecture was delivered by Rev. S. J. May at the Tremont Temple, last evening. Its composite elements were severe, partial and unjust criticisms upon the fathers of the Revolution, and the statesmen who formed the Constitution, united to extravagant laudations of the great "Apostle of Liberty," Wm. Lloyd Garrison. The men who went through an eight years' war for principle, perilling their lives and fortunes, were pronounced selfish, and the motives of their self-sacrifice impugned. Their intentions, according to the lecturer, were worse than their declarations. Even the character of the fearless Washington was stigmatized that the rising sun of freedom would not wholly remove the stain. It is due to the audience to state that these outrageous sentiments were received with the silent contempt they justly merited.

A very elaborate sketch of the public career of Mr. Garrison was given. It was intended to be the forerunner of the lecture to hear the first anti-slavery address of the "great agitator," in Boston. He predicted at time Mr. Garrison would reform the world to a greater extent than any other man since Jesus Christ. It is to be presumed subsequent events have confirmed the opinion of the lecturer. The lecturer declared that the rising sun of freedom would not wholly remove the stain. It is due to the audience to state that these outrageous sentiments were received with the silent contempt they justly merited.

THE MURDERED SLAVE AT MAYSVILLE.

Week before last we published an account of the awful murder committed on Thanksgiving evening at Maysville Ky., by a couple of drunken ruffians who when sober desire to be called gentlemen. They were in want of more liquor. The bar-keeper could not be found. A colored man, a slave was found sleeping. To awaken him they emptied the contents of their champagne lamp on his hair and whiskers and set it on fire.

A Maysville Correspondent of the Tribune under date of Jan. 1st, speaking of the article we have before published, says:

"The following extract from the *Cincinnati Commercial*, is the only notice of the awful tragedy that was taken in any form of the awful tragedy that was enacted here—neither of the papers published in this city having given the slightest account of the matter, believing, doubtless, that so small an affair as burning a slave to death by way of a Thanksgiving frolic is not worth publishing."

The facts set forth in the *Commercial* are true, and are set in the mildest form, for it was a deliberate act of torture; flagrant beyond all precedent ending in death after two weeks of suffering on the part of the victim; albeit the parties were on a drunken frolic, and as the world goes, were quite respectable. The examination of the circumstances had taken place, nor will there be any, the money of the friends of the parties, together with the official relative of one of them, being amply sufficient to protect them.

They carry their heads as high as if nothing had happened, and talk about the amount they had to pay the owner of the slave as rather expensive, considering it was done for a bit of fun!

It is not a creditable state of things, and it is not one more powerful illustration of the beauty of Slavery? Can't you get some of your Northern "Divines" to preach in favor of the system from this text?

Maysville, Jan. 1, 1856. ABERDEEN.

AN EXULTATION.—The Cincinnati Times, the most rabid South American organ in Ohio, is quite in ecstasies over what it considers, and probably with truth, the triumph of the pro-slavery party in the late Know-Nothing Convention in Columbus.

It publishes the following paragraph:—"SAM AHEAD OF SARENO.—The result of the American Convention at Columbus, held this week is one of the most gratifying that the Americans of Ohio could have hoped for. Fusion is at an end, and Sam reigns supreme. Spooner was handsomely disposed of, and in Ford America have a man they can trust. All hail to Sam!"

Slavery always "disposes" of everybody who does not serve it with singleness of heart. Northern Know-Nothings evidently understand their duty in this particular and are doing it faithfully by disposing of President Spooner and honoring Lieutenant Gov. Ford. He is deemed reliable for Slavery. Most likely the Times is not mistaken in him.

THE CASE OF BORTH.—A Wisconsin paper says:

Mr. Borth intimates that he shall pay no attention whatever to the trial of himself that is announced to come off at Wausau, Wis. He has been declared by the Supreme Court of the State to be a U. S. citizen and only takes possession of the case, by sheer assumption. Unless Slave Rights are a crime, this case is settled.

ANSWER TO QUIZ.

Due thanks to Quiz for his partial approval of the circular over my signature, and not less for his dissent.

Regarding the "parenthetical" suggestion, I will say very little at this time, nor is it needed, for if he believes as I do, that we are launched in to life with equal natural rights, if those we now call rights are unequal, there must be a cause for the existing inequality, and if that cause is in nature, then nature must conflict with itself. I know of the inequalities, and am inclined to attribute them to a departure from nature; but it may be premature to enter on a labored discussion from a mere suggestion, though I should not be averse to it, if I believed it pertained to the main subject, which is a thorough practical education for all without regard to class, color, sect or sex.

On the spelling question I know not what to say for the simple reason that self evident truth is undemonstrable. He who does not perceive at a glance, that 50,000 words spelled with characters whose names and powers are the same, and which never vary, is preferable to a systems of signs whose names and powers are so different that the consonant portion enter not into any word, has never looked beyond Authority. Why does Quiz tell us of the writers who have used our orthography for centuries? Would their thoughts have been less valuable if transmitted through a medium less perplexing to them, and more intelligible to us? Five plated stoves, and wooden ploughs, warmed more people, and turned up more soil than modern improvements in those articles have done, or will soon do. Time honored sanction is coming into disuse. Speed it on.

With regard to Grammar, I have no "Substitute" to offer. I suppose I have owned near a score of substitutes, having bought a copy of every new treatise on the subject, for many years, hoping at every purchase, I should find something rational and instructive—something based in natural fact, but I never found it. Murray said that to Walk, Run, Swim and Fly, were neuter verbs because they had no object. Comly said they were Active, but Intransitive, because they had no object. Murray approved the correction, and subsequent compilers adopted Comly's Transitive and Intransitive system. There have been divers changes in arrangement, phraseology &c., without any advance in structural knowledge. He who reflects on the character of words whether names of things, Actions, Properties &c., will perceive that they are all arbitrary,—have no natural appropriateness.

I am forced to the conclusion that grammar, as taught anywhere is a mass of verbiage, of course that the time and thought bestowed on the subject, is sheer waste. If we were all Methusalems, it might be excusable; but three score and ten years do not more than suffice to learn the Useful.

Will it not be granted that the shortest road (all other things being equal) is the best?

As science and art lead to new discoveries, there must be new words to represent them. In our language some say there are fifty, and others that there are eighty thousand words. Early, perhaps, the necessity was felt of abbreviating forms of expression, hence Adverbs Conjunctions, &c. hence too, the Regular Verbs. More of this kind of word needs to be done, and would soon be done, were it not for the spirit of conservatism, which frequently fails to discriminate between things intrinsically good, and those which have no other merit than usage—sanction of the past.

In our language there is no use for more than one Pronoun for each of the persons. This cannot fail to be seen when *you* in addressing the second person serves equally for Nominative and Objective case. It is the same, without confusion, and what is better, without possibility of error. Thus declension would be superseded.

There is no possible use in a changed form of the verb to suit the different persons. This is obvious from the fact that in the Imperfect past the regular verbs are uniform. Nothing need be said to prove that Irregular verbs outrage common sense. I go, I went, I had gone.

The foregoing changes adopted, the balance of grammar may be written on a sheet of paper.

No doubt this will be pronounced wild innovation. Wish it may, and that some competent grammarian would assail it with earnestness, and severity, if such be his taste.

The invitation is general, but an especial eye is turned to Salem from the knowledge that in it are those who are expert and profound in constraining language. The invitation is not given from confidence in my ability to sustain even a good cause, but from the importance of having the minds of thinkers directed to the subject.

AMOS GILBERT.

For the Bugle.

WORDS BY THE FIRESIDE.

Girls, while I sit a patch over the heel of this sock, listen to me. First, look at my patch. It is one of the modern improvements. My mother, when she finished knitting a pair of socks, (she used a knitting sheath,) always "ran" the heels with needle and yarn. Now I fit "ran" the heels and when it is worn by a heavy boot it is easily renewed. I gained dexterity by this operation by a preliminary training in drawing and flower-painting. Do any of you who are taking such lessons promise yourselves never to mend unmentionables or wash dishes? Yes, wash dishes one thousand and one times in a year. It will mar your nails and toughen your hands. Perhaps you think it must be a prison-like confinement to be house-keeper. May be you say that you will rather choose a single life, command your own time and engage in different pursuits. Very well, but don't forget that if you have no one to care for aside from self the foundations and well springs of your hearts will dry up and leave you at the mercy of the scorching fire of selfishness. I once thought of being a spinster, but having changed my mind I see matters in another aspect.

It certainly is not very sentimental to wash the bricks and mend the fire, but the magnetic power of the heat coming from thence is life giving to our bodies, and by its expansive power diffuses thought and genial good feeling through our circle. With this thought I bring this word cheerfully, and never mind the icken that sticks on my sleeve, or the splinter that hurts my hand.

Didn't I use to despise "cat holes." When I came to live in a house that had one I had it covered but kitty made a strong effort and came in. In the morning I was meditating a more impenetrable fortification against puss, when in she glided, came to the baby and kissed his hand with her pink nose and lay down at his feet with a self-assured purr. Kitty was also good house-servant and she was allowed a free pass through our obnoxious north-east "cat hole" all winter. Who can affirm that a companionable cat has no good for our souls.

Miss Emma Luntie, I heard you say "how the women here to cook. They spend their lives in

king pastry and boiling dinners. It don't seem possible for a woman of intellect to undertake such drudgery." The end always sanctifies the means, Miss Emma, if the means are good. Let us ask then, what is the end of this cooking and eating process? It is nothing less than the building up of an immortal spirit. The outward man receives and appropriates the elements which are to perfect the form of the inner man. See baby Frank your. He is trying to draw my voice in the noise of an oration which he professes to have found on a corner of a newspaper in his hand. Don't you suppose that the piece of light bread and churned butter, which he cat a while ago, fed the humor that twinkles in his eye, gave power to his lungs and depth to his wee thoughts? You know it did.

If you reflect my young friend, you will perceive that, however distasteful of themselves household duties may be, and however low a grade of intellect may wholly live a household life, their performance is compatible with the most elevated aims.

But mind you, if I do intend to cultivate something that cleanliness which is proverbially next to Godliness, and strive to make a cheerful home for the care-worn and for the light-hearted who come to its hearth-stone—it won't prevent my speaking in meeting, of course not.

I have been of that mind for years, but last night after reading Mrs. Swishelm on women's voices I blew out the candle, (I often do that, because dim light promotes my meditations and also saves tallow,) to think about the matter, on this wise. How does it happen that women give dramatic readings, appear on the stage and in the concert room. They must have pleasant voices or the people would not delight to listen—that monotonous voice need a cultivation and therefore, believe it is the duty of those who will, to use their voices, nerve-shocking though they be, until the schools of elocution and eloquence will be gleefully thrown open to us. But this talk of hers is libellous and it leaves the reader with an impression that it is comparatively delightful to listen to all men who address the public, when the fact is that they fail in agreeableness as often as the rest of mankind. A marked characteristic of an accomplished woman is the grace and distinctness with which she addresses a large assemblage of guests. In all the usages of good breeding and interchange of sentiment a public meeting should be considered a social gathering in more extended form, then why is it not an accomplishment of the highest order to be able to address such an audience.

There is a diversity of gifts, some have a gift to speak, some to write and some to work. Let not her that hath one speak contemptuously of the gift which another hath. Mind that girls.

Angela 1855. A. E. L. R.

EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Bugle:

That no one may get wrong impressions from remarks in the Bugle of last week, we would state that all portions of the following form are to be, when circulated, returned to Adeline T. Swift, Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio. It is thought best by some that there should be more than one form circulated.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio:

The undersigned citizens of the State of Ohio, respectfully ask, that immediate measures may be taken to have the words *White and Male* erased from our State Constitution.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio:

The undersigned citizens of the State of Ohio respectfully ask the repeal of all laws, regarding property, rights and the guardianship of children, which make distinction on account of sex.

ADELINE T. SWIFT.

PRINTERS IN OFFICE.—The Ohio Legislature has been bountiful in dispensing its offices. Some three or four have been remembered. Among them Mr. Howells, of the Ashtabula Sentinel.

THE PORT ROGERS.—Rogers the British Poet died recently in the ninety-sixth year of his age. Besides his poetic fame, Mr. Rogers was known as one of the richest bankers of London.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, will deliver one of the Lectures of the Salem Course, on Thursday the 31st inst. Mr. Emerson is one of the most remarkable

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

GOVERNOR CHASE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

DELIVERED JANUARY 14th, 1855.

Followers of the Senate
and House of Representatives.

It has pleased the people of Ohio to call me to their service in the capacity of Governor of the State.

The sovereignty of the People is the distinguishing characteristic of our Institutions. The People constitute the State. Government is nothing but the administration of the affairs of the People by agents of the People, selected in such manner and for such terms as the People may see fit to appoint, and in their judgment, to the security of their own rights, and the advancement of their own interests.

To the successful working of such institutions, two conditions are indispensable. The first is the principle of freedom; the second is official responsibility. Without personal freedom, inevitably secured to every individual, there may be a community of privileged superiors and degraded dependents; but there cannot be, in the true sense of the word, a People. Without responsibility, constantly exacted and vigorously enforced, the servants of the People are but too apt to become their masters. Eternal vigilance, it has been well said, is the price of liberty.

In our own State personal freedom is guaranteed by the fundamental law; and the responsibility of public servants is secured by the partition of government powers, by strict limitations of authority, and by frequent elections.

To secure individual rights against invasion; to furnish adequate remedies for the redress of injuries; to provide the means and diffuse the benefits of education; to rescue from unhappy destinies, these children of sorrow, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, and the insane; to define the just course of the limits of individual and associated actions; to develop the resources, protect the interests, and defend the honor of the State; to maintain the public faith, and make provision for the discharge of the public obligations—these are some of the high duties which the Constitution of the State and the choice of the People devolve upon you.

The burdens of taxation have become very grievous. Reform, both in measure and in mode, is universally demanded; and I earnestly invoke your most serious attention to this important matter. As far as possible, the aggregate of taxation should be reduced by the reformation of rigid economy into every branch of the public service; and the greatest care should be taken to apportion its burdens equally upon all non-exempt property of every description, by whomsoever held. No favor and no disfavor should be shown towards one description of property or class of owners, rather than towards another.

Under instructions issued by the late Auditor of State, the statutory right of each citizen to deduct his debts from his credits, in listing his property for taxation, has been denied. In issuing these instructions, the late Auditor was governed, doubtless, by a mistaken notion of the duty of the Auditor of the Supreme Court, by which the section of the act which allows this deduction, was declared to be unconstitutional. Notwithstanding that decision, however, the Legislature has not thought fit to repeal the law, and it may be doubted whether the Court, upon re-consideration, will adhere to its opinion. Should the Legislature, under these circumstances, think it its duty to conform its instructions to the statute, which remains unrevoked, rather than to the opinion of the majority of the Court, the right denied by his predecessor will be restored.

It is the duty of every citizen to be responsible to the welfare of every civilized community. The best practical currency, in my judgment, would be a currency of coin, adding the use of large notes only, for the convenience of commerce. Such currency, however, is only attainable through the legislation of Congress, and is not within the power of the State. Connected as we are on all sides with States in which banks of circulation are established, our actual currency, in the absence of adequate banking capital, within our limits, must necessarily be supplied, in great measure, by institutions beyond our control, and subject to the operation of their laws. All attempts to exclude, by legal legislation, the bank notes of other States from circulation in this have proved ineffectual; and the public sentiment demands an increase of banking capital, organized under our own laws, contributing in just measure, to our own resources, and sufficient to furnish the necessary facilities for the transaction of business. The Constitution of the State indicates the mode in which this demand may be satisfied. It provides for authorizing associations with banking powers, by act of the General Assembly, to be subject to the control of the next general election, and not to take effect unless then approved by a majority of all the voters. In framing such an act should you deem it expedient to exercise the power thus vested in you, the utmost care should be used to secure the prompt and certain availability of every note issued into circulation, upon demand of the holder, and to protect the community against all abuses of granted power, and to guard against the evils of monopoly by attending the benefits of the act to all who will use the ample securities and guarantees which the law will doubtless require. No general objection can be made to the issue of bank notes, exchangeable for coin at the will of the holder without loss; while all mere paper money systems, rampant with fraud and fruitless of ruin, justify universal reprobation.

Several years past the law has allowed contractors at the rate of ten per cent. on the contract to be no valid reason why the capital should be encouraged to demand so large a portion of the earnings of the producer and the profits of the manufacturer and the merchant. I therefore respectfully suggest a material reduction in the maximum rate allowed.

I need not commend to your judicious consideration the Educational and Benevolent Institutions of the State. Universal Education is our cheapest wealth, and surest safeguard, and most enduring blessing. Our Common Schools, which secure to every child this great benefit, are firmly established upon a popular basis, and will justly claim the foremost place of their representatives. Our most important institutions are a noble complement to our educational system. Their existence honor the State, and every patriotic citizen must feel a deep interest in their improvement and prosperity. The duty of the State will not be fully performed until the funds of these institutions shall be secured, and their management be placed in the hands of the people, without distinction, who need their care.

The organization and discipline of the Militia require your early consideration. The laws which subject men through revision to adapt them to the requirements of the Constitution, and to the necessities of the State, are of the highest importance. The Militia, as a subject matter, is of the highest importance. The Militia, as a subject matter, is of the highest importance. The Militia, as a subject matter, is of the highest importance.

My own judgment is so thoroughly satisfied upon the whole matter, that I cannot hesitate to recommend an amendment of the Constitution, providing for limited annual sessions.

Your first and most earnest attention, gentlemen, will doubtless be directed to the important matters within the immediate sphere of your legislative powers; but you cannot forget that you represent a sovereign State of the American Union, and that the welfare of the whole country is at stake. The appointment of a Senator to represent the State in one branch of the American Congress devolves upon you, and in making this appointment you will necessarily be required to consider the interests of Ohio as a member of the Union.

Foremost among these interests is the preservation of the Union itself. Established by the wisdom of our fathers for the sublimity and noblest political ends, it descends to us as a sacred trust. Under its benign influence our country has steadily advanced from strength to strength, and from greatness to greatness, and we are now, by the force of enlarging our resources, and augmenting our power, nearing the name of American citizen.

It is a noble distinction that was the name of Roman citizen in the proudest days of the mightiest republic of antiquity. To maintain the integrity of this Union, to defend the Constitution, which is its bond, and to guard against all invasion from whatever quarter these American Institutions which the Union and the Constitution secure to us, have been, and I trust will ever be, acknowledged as sacred obligations by the people of Ohio.

the delegations of other parts of equal population. It cannot well be denied that a uniform system of single districts will best secure a proper choice of representatives, and their due responsibility to the people, and a fair distribution of political power.

In the Convention which framed our present State Constitution, the subject of representation was much discussed. By many of the most enlightened and most respected members of that body, of all political parties, the division of the State into single districts for the purpose of electing Representatives was earnestly discussed and strenuously urged. A majority of the Convention, however, preferred and adopted the existing system.

It will hardly be insisted, that this system has proved satisfactory to the people. It is founded upon no consistent principle. In much the largest part of the State it establishes single districts while it creates dual and plural districts in the remaining parts. For the choice of Senators, the whole State is divided into single districts, except Hamilton county. That county is made a plural district, with three Senators. For the choice of Representatives, the counties are arranged as single districts of one or more counties each; thirty counties are made single districts for some, and dual districts for other representative terms; four counties are constituted permanent dual districts; two counties are made sometimes dual, and sometimes plural districts; and one county, Hamilton, is constituted a permanent plural district, with eight Representatives for each of the first four Representative terms, and seven for the fifth.

While this defective in principle, the system fails to commend itself by its practical operations. Let the largest plural district, Hamilton county, be taken, for example, with Morrow county, a single district. Hamilton county has eight Representatives, while Morrow county has but one. Each elector in Hamilton, therefore, votes for and is represented by eight delegates. Each elector in Morrow, votes for and is represented by but one. Each elector in Hamilton county may appeal, as a constituent, to eight different members of the House of Representatives, while each elector in Morrow county can appeal to only one. The elector in Hamilton is thus preferred in political consideration, to the elector in Morrow. The inequality is aggravated by the reflection that the majority by which the eight Representatives from Hamilton are elected may be less than that which elects the single Representative from Morrow.

Let the same plural district be compared also with a number of single districts, having the same aggregate representation in the more numerous counties. For example, the Hamilton county, which occupies the Southwestern part of this State, fifteen counties, in the Northwestern part of the State, constitute eight single districts. The Representatives of these districts, separately elected and separately responsible, are often divided; while the Representatives from Hamilton, elected together, and comparatively responsible, act together, and in concert. While, therefore, in the choice of a Senator of the United States, and upon many other questions, Hamilton county, with her undivided representation, will have, practically, eight votes; the fifteen Northwestern counties, their representatives being equally divided, may have, practically, none.

That a system of single districts will prove an absolute remedy for all these political evils, no one perhaps, will venture to expect. I am fully persuaded, however, that it would secure a much more perfect representation than we have at present, and I therefore believe it is an expedient to the Constitution, providing such a system be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection.

While the true principles of popular government thus require the most complete and perfect representation of the people, the whole administrative system, and no less imperatively, frequent meetings of the representative Legislature, for the thorough supervision of administrative action, for the prompt remedy of evils, and for the due provision of necessary means and measures for guarding the public interest and promoting the public welfare.

The existing Constitution authorizes only biennial sessions, except in cases, when the Governor, upon extraordinary occasions, may deem himself warranted in specially convening the Legislature. Under this provision the whole administrative power of the State is left for two years in the hands of the Executive and Judicial departments without legislative check or limitation. There can be no impeachment or removal, during that period, of any State officer for any cause, however urgent. Under this provision the whole administrative power of the State is left for two years in the hands of the Executive and Judicial departments without legislative check or limitation.

These who are accustomed to look to the State Governments for the maintenance of State Rights and the security of personal rights, will find another reason for a preference of annual to biennial sessions, in the obvious consideration that while the sessions of Congress are annual, and those of the State Legislature are only biennial, the rights of the people will be more and more absorbed by the former, and less attracted by the latter. No life is so short as that of the American citizen, who desires to augment the tendency, already too apparent, towards the absorption of the States in a centralized and consolidated Federal Government.

My own judgment is so thoroughly satisfied upon the whole matter, that I cannot hesitate to recommend an amendment of the Constitution, providing for limited annual sessions.

Your first and most earnest attention, gentlemen, will doubtless be directed to the important matters within the immediate sphere of your legislative powers; but you cannot forget that you represent a sovereign State of the American Union, and that the welfare of the whole country is at stake. The appointment of a Senator to represent the State in one branch of the American Congress devolves upon you, and in making this appointment you will necessarily be required to consider the interests of Ohio as a member of the Union.

Foremost among these interests is the preservation of the Union itself. Established by the wisdom of our fathers for the sublimity and noblest political ends, it descends to us as a sacred trust. Under its benign influence our country has steadily advanced from strength to strength, and from greatness to greatness, and we are now, by the force of enlarging our resources, and augmenting our power, nearing the name of American citizen.

It is a noble distinction that was the name of Roman citizen in the proudest days of the mightiest republic of antiquity. To maintain the integrity of this Union, to defend the Constitution, which is its bond, and to guard against all invasion from whatever quarter these American Institutions which the Union and the Constitution secure to us, have been, and I trust will ever be, acknowledged as sacred obligations by the people of Ohio.

live on, an amount which no other people has ever paid under like circumstances, or under any circumstances, and while we still contribute thus amply and freely to the annual revenue, it is not an agreeable reflection that, of all the States in which the General Government has asserted a proprietary right to the soil, Ohio has received the least in grants of lands for education, improvements and other like purposes; and that while millions are expended for the protection and benefit of Commerce on the Ocean Coasts of the Republic, the property and lives of our own people are exposed to continual peril and enormous loss upon our Rivers and our Lakes for the want of comparatively insignificant appropriations for the improvement of their channels and harbors. The injustice of unequal grants of lands is perhaps beyond remedy; but it will be our own fault if our Rivers and Harbors continue to be neglected.

While in these and many other important details of administration, the interests of our own State are deeply affected by the action of the National Government, we are even more vitally concerned in the great principle by which that action and the progressive development of our country are regulated and controlled.

The basis of American Institutions is the democratic principle of equality among men. It rests upon the solid foundation of popular consent. The primary objects of their establishment are the defense and protection of personal rights. If they fail to secure these ends, it is the duty of the people who established them to amend or change them. To organize and administer government upon these principles is the work of a republican people.

While the democratic idea thus constitutes the basis of American Institutions, various expectations, under the pressure of real or supposed exigencies, have been admitted to its universal application. Among these, Slavery, the creature of despotism and the deadly opposite of democracy, claims a baneful pre-eminence.

When our country asserted her independence, slavery existed in all the States. Its evil influences, social and political, were, however, well understood, and its irreconcilable antagonism to the adoption of the National Government, of just government, was universally acknowledged.

The founders of the Republic, in framing our institutions, were careful to give no national sanction to this portentous anomaly; but they attempted no interference with its existence in the States. Outside of State limits, they allowed it no shelter. Within State limits, the exclusive disposition of States immediately concerned. No fact is better established by the records of the past, than the prevalence, during the earlier period of our history, of an almost universal expectation that slavery, excluded by positive prohibition, should be confined to the States of the South, and that no State at any time under the operation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and through the action of the State authorities, disappear wholly from every State of the Union. The foremost champions of freedom were citizens of slave States, and occupied the highest positions in the State and National Government.

In 1788, immediately after the partial adjustment of the conflict between the claims of the Union and the pretensions of the States in respect to the territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, through thecession by Virginia, of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, proposed to provide for the future of the territory, and to provide a positive prohibition of its existence after 1800, in any territory ceded or to be ceded, or in any State to be created out of such territory. This proposed prohibition received the votes of sixteen out of twenty-three delegates, and of six out of nine States in the Continental Congress. It failed to become a law by reason of that provision of the Articles of Confederation which made the concurrence of at least seven States necessary to an affirmative decision of any question. The great majority in its favor indicates, however, the prevalent sentiment of the time.

Three years later, the Ordinance of 1787 impressed upon the soil of the Territory northwest of the Ohio an indelible prohibition of Slavery. That Ordinance was adopted by the unanimous votes of all the States in Congress. It covered every inch of Territory subject to the exclusive regulation of the General Government.

In the same year the National Constitution was framed. Mr. Madison declared it "wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea that there could be no property in man." No such word as Slave or Slavery was used in the Constitution. The Constitution, comprehensive and express interdict against all invasion of personal rights by the General Government. That interdict, made part of the Constitution by the consent of the States, in these words: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." So long as this provision remains unaltered, it is not easy to see how Slavery can be constitutionally introduced anywhere or continued anywhere by National legislation or in National Territory.

The brief statement will suffice to show what was the policy and what was the anticipation of the founders of this Republic in respect to Slavery. Their policy was one of repression, limitation, discouragement; they anticipated with confidence the auspicious result of universal freedom. Persistent adherence to their policy would doubtless have realized their anticipation.

I need not say to you that this policy has not been adhered to; nor need I trace the gradual process by which the Constitution has been wrested from its original purposes, and the Government has been converted into an instrument for the maintenance and extension of Slavery.

By the cession from original States, and by treaties which foreign Governments, vast Territories have been acquired, in all of which the original policy of this Government required prohibition, but to none of which was prohibition actually applied, until resistance to the further extension of Slavery and the Slave power in the Republic by the admission of Missouri as a Slave State, led to the great contest between the extensionists and the Restrictionists, which, 1820, terminated in the admission of Missouri as a Slave State.

The terms of that compromise were these: that Missouri should be admitted with Slavery; that Slavery should be forever prohibited in the territory acquired from France north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, except Missouri; and that Congress should refrain, for the present at least, from legislative prohibition of Slavery south of 36 deg. 30 min. This last term was only implied; it was not expressed.

This compromise, in substance and effect, was a compact between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections of the country, and was universally so regarded. It yielded to slavery absolutely, and without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory, it was to be expected that the adjustment would be resolved with much dissatisfaction in the Free States. It was so received; but after a time, for the sake of peace, and in the full belief that its stipulations in respect to the Territory occupied by Missouri, and it left without the protection of prohibition all the residue of territory, acquired under the French treaty, south of 36 deg. 30 min. As the original policy of the country, and the true principles of the Constitution required the exclusion of slavery from the whole of this Territory,

Address either of the Physicians, Philadelphia:
S. FREASE, M. D.
H. FREASE, M. D.
C. P. R. FREASE, M. D.